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BIENNIAL REPORT

1922-1924

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS  
Major General  
Milton J. Foreman

Commanding 33rd Division  
ILLINOIS NATIONAL GUARD

To

The Adjutant General



BIENNIAL REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

1922-1924

To

The Adjutant General,

Chief of Staff,

Springfield, Illinois.

November 24, 1924

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I.—RETROSPECTIVE:

The last biennial report was submitted on November 7, 1922, and it covered the activities of the Thirty-third Division and attached troops from March 19, 1921, the date that the undersigned was assigned to command. This report covers the activities from November 7, 1922, to date.

A brief resumé of prior events, particularly such as pertain to the progress of organization, is quite essential to the completeness of the picture. Since the close of the World War and prior to March 19, 1921, the reorganization of the 33rd Division had been proceeding under the War Department Tables of Organization of 1917, and on March 19, 1921, the date that the undersigned was appointed Major General, the federally recognized units of the Illinois National Guard consisted of nineteen companies of infantry, two troops of cavalry, ten batteries of field artillery, one tank company and two medical detachments or a total of thirty-four units.

About this time, the Act of June 4, 1920, became effective through the final promulgation of detailed orders by the War Department and the issue of new Tables of Organization, based largely upon the experience of the World War. This necessitated a considerable readjustment of units already organized in order to conform to the new and existing scheme of organization. The readjustment was promptly accomplished and organization continued rapidly, the number of units having increased from thirty-four on March 19, 1921, to one hundred and fifty-three units on the date of this report.

The following tabulation shows at a glance the progress in organization made by the various regiments and separate battalions of the Thirty-third Division and attached troops since February 28th, 1921.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONS ALLOCATED	NUMBER OF FEDERALLY RECOGNIZED UNITS		NUMBER OF UNITS TO BE RECOGNIZED
	Feb. 28, 1921-Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1924	
Headquarters, 33rd Division	0	1	None
Headquarters Division, Special Troops	0	1	None
Headquarters Co. and Detachment	0	1	None
Tank Co.	1	1	None
Signal Co.	0	1	None
Ordnance Co.	0	1	None
Military Police Co.	0	1	None
Motorcycle Co.	0	1	None
Headquarters 65th Brigade	0	1	None
Brigade Headquarters Co.	0	1	None
129th Infantry	0	15	4
130th Infantry	8	19	None
Headquarters, 66th Brigade	0	1	None
Brigade Headquarters Co.	0	1	None
131st Infantry	2	19	None
132nd Infantry	11	19	None
Headquarters, 58th F. A. Brigade	0	0	1
Brigade Headquarters Battery	0	0	1
Ammunition Train	0	0	1
122nd Field Artillery	5	11	None
124th Field Artillery	4	11	None
108th Engineers	0	3	4
108th Medical Regiment	0	5	3
Division Air Service	0	0	1
Division Trains	0	0	5

CORPS TROOPS

1st Battalion, 123rd F. A.	1	4	None
202nd Artillery (A. A.)	0	12	3

ARMY TROOPS

2nd Squadron, 106th Cavalry	2	4	None
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SPECIAL TROOPS

8th Infantry	0	19	None
TOTAL	34	153	23

In the last biennial report may be found detailed information relative to all activities of the 33rd Division and attached troops from the close of the World War to November 7, 1922, the beginning of the period covered by this report.

## II.—ORGANIZATION :

Before reporting specifically upon the various activities of the command, it should be understood that the Division is the basic organization of an army. It comprises in its organization the essential combatant, administrative and utility branches all in correct proportion and so organized as to make it tactically and administratively a self-sustaining unit. Its role in battle is the execution of tactical missions of the combined arms. The combined employment of all arms and services is essential to success in battle. Organization and training must be based upon the principles of combined employment. While the infantry constitutes the basis for all battle plans and decides the final issue of the combat, it requires the close support of the artillery to assist it to reach the enemy with sufficient reserve power to strike the decisive blow. Engineers must cooperate in facilitating the operations of all other arms. The air service and cavalry combined with the signal communications of all arms secures information and disseminates it. The tanks combine with the infantry where the main blow is to be struck. Various utility organizations of the Division such as Headquarters, ordnance, motorcycle, military police and service units must receive their field training with the division as a whole in order to function. This principle of organization and teamwork is vital to tactical success and must be considered paramount in all peace time training.

## III.—RECRUITING :

While the organization of the Division and attached troops has progressed steadily as shown in the tabulation noted under Section I, yet, in accomplishing these results, organization commanders have been continuously confronted by the most difficult and perplexing problems.

Recruiting may be sub-divided into three phases:

### (a) *Organization of the Unit for Federal Recognition:*

This is a tremendous task. No one realizes its enormity more than the officer who experiences it. There is nothing harder to sell in time of peace. In the event of an emergency, the cream of our youth will flock to the colors, but in time of peace, particularly during the first decade following a great war, there is a general apathy and indifference, indeed a positive aversion to things military. Under these conditions it requires the continuous, tireless and enthusiastic efforts of an organizer and leader to secure the necessary number of suitable officers and enlisted men to complete the quota required for federal recognition. Having completed this quota, the foundation only is laid. The task is by no means completed.

In this connection, attention is invited to the organization progress sheet embodied in Section I of this report. Under the column, "Number of units to be recognized," please note that there still remain only twenty-three units to complete the entire present allocation to the State of Illinois. It is the aim to complete this allocation prior to June 1, 1925.

### (b) *Routine Recruiting:*

Many do not realize that there is an annual loss of from one-third to one-half of the personnel of every unit. This annual turn-over is due to expiration of term of service, removal from jurisdiction, cogent business reasons, physical and temperamental unfitness and a score of other causes. This loss in itself taxes the time and resources of commanding officers most heavily and to the detriment of their civilian pursuits. Moreover, this phase of recruiting never ceases.

### (c) *Misfits:*

The historical record of the War Department shows that, of the total number enlisted for all branches of the service in the United States during the World War, there were approximately 600,000 so called "Misfits." In civil life these men are to be found among those "out of a job" or holding positions involving

little application or responsibility. As these "Misfits" escaped the scrutiny of the draft boards during the war, so do they escape detection by our commanders and become, not only dead-wood, but a burden to an organization. The elimination of "Misfits"—the temperamentally unfitted—and their replacement by normal, potential soldiers is a delicate task which requires long and close study and observation.

While the above outlines briefly the future recruiting problem and policies, attention is invited to past achievements. Since March 19, 1921, the number of organizations have been increased from 34 to 153 and the strength of the command has increased from 2,142 to 9,769 or approximately 10,000 officers and enlisted men. A conservative estimate of the annual turn-over is 33½ per cent, thus bringing under military supervision and training since March 19, 1921, more than 20,000 officers and enlisted men.

This great achievement could never have been accomplished without the enthusiasm, resolution and patriotic co-operation of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 33rd Division and attached troops, supported morally and materially by the Chicago National Guard Commission.

#### IV.—UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENT:

##### (a) *Uniforms:*

During the World War the Divisions that made history and attained a high standard of morale were easily identified by the neatness and fit of the uniforms of the officers and enlisted men. One of the maxims handed down from the great war was, "The best fighting division is the best dressed division," and this was the invariable rule in all of the armies of the allied forces.

Last year a small amount of funds was made available by the State for refitting the uniforms, particularly the blouses of the non-commissioned officers. The dividends from this small investment were conspicuously visible to the naked eye at Camp Grant last summer, and produced tremendous results in the interest of the personal appearance and morale of the enlisted men.

##### (b) *Equipment:*

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing the complete equipment for organizations as authorized in the Tables of Equipment published by the Militia Bureau. This pertains particularly to motor equipment, and has been a serious menace to the morale of such motor organizations as the Motorcycle Company, the Ordnance Company and the motorized ambulance companies. Recently, after strenuous efforts, a portion of the motor equipment of the organizations noted above was secured but not in sufficient quantity to solve the problem entirely. Commanding Officers have been directed to check frequently the individual and organizational equipment of their units, and submit requisitions quarterly for such supplies as are needed to complete their authorized allowance.

#### V.—ARMORY CONDITIONS:

As heretofore stated, it is the aim to complete the present allocation of units of the 33rd Division and attached troops prior to June 1, 1925.

The units to be organized are as follows:

1. Headquarters & Service Co. and Companies D, E and F, 108th Engineers.
2. The Division Trains consisting of:
  - 2 Motor Truck Companies,
  - 2 Wagon Companies,
  - 1 Motor Repair Section.
3. 1 Hospital Co., 1 Ambulance Co., and 1 Collecting Co. of the 108th Medical Regiment.
4. 1 Observation Squadron.
5. 3 Companies of the 202nd Art. (A. A.)
6. 4 Units of the 129th Infantry.

Recommendations regarding armories for the organizations noted above are:

1. That the armory located at 1700 Indiana Avenue and now occupied by the 1st Bn. 108th Engineers be used exclusively by the following units:

108th Ordnance Co.

108th Motorcycle Co.

The two truck companies and motor repair section of the Division Trains.

This armory will not accommodate the entire 108th Engineer Regiment and it is particularly suitable as an armory for motorized units. At present the Ordnance Co. and Motorcycle Co. are sharing one floor with the Division Headquarters and Division Headquarters Company. It is absolutely impossible for the Ordnance and Motorcycle Companies to train in their present quarters due to the congested condition, and the impossibility of storing motor equipment or undergoing any instruction in connection with their functional duties. If the armory conditions of the 108th Motorcycle Company and 108th Ordnance Company are not corrected, the morale of these organizations will suffer seriously if not fatally.

2. The rental or construction of an armory is recommended which will suitably accommodate the 108th Engineers and the rental of a building for the armory of the two wagon companies of the Division Trains which will probably be organized at some suitable town located between Chicago and Fox River, also that additional facilities for storage be provided the 124th Field Artillery, the storage space of that organization now being entirely inadequate, which is seriously effecting the efficiency and morale of the regiment.

3. All other units noted in the organization project except the observation squadron and the two units of the 129th Infantry can be accommodated in the present armories of their organizations. Recommendations regarding accommodations for the Observation Squadron are withheld pending developments. The location of the two units of the 129th Infantry cannot be determined at this time, but the rental of suitable armories, in event State armories are not available, would be comparatively cheap in rural communities.

4. In any event, it is recommended that some well defined armory project be launched such as will afford suitable armory facilities for all troops allocated to the State.

#### VI.—DOMESTIC DISTURBANCES.

During this biennial period the National Guard of Illinois has played an important part in preserving peace and quiet within the State. The calls to quell domestic disturbances have been frequent, and have worked many hardships upon the officers and enlisted men in connection with their civil pursuits, but notwithstanding this fact, all concerned have responded to these calls cheerfully and loyally.

A glance at the records noted below giving the troops of the Illinois National Guard that have been on active duty in the aid of the civil authorities during this biennial period should convince the most skeptical that the National Guard is a most valuable insurance to the law abiding citizen in the preservation of his rights and property.

#### BIENNIAL REPORT OF ACTIVE DUTY—SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1924.

According to the records on file in the Adjutant General's office, troops of the Illinois National Guard have been on active duty in the aid of the civil

authorities during the biennial period, September 30, 1922, to September 30, 1924, as given below:

INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATIONS	Date On Duty	Date Relieved	Station
Maj. Wm. P. Greaney, 130th Infantry	July 27, 1923	July 27, 1923	Tamms, Ill.
Co. K, 130th Infantry	July 27, 1923	July 27, 1923	"
Col. A. L. Culbertson, 130th Infantry	Aug. 9, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	Hillsboro, Ill.
Maj. H. W. Styles, 106th Cavalry	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 27, 1923	"
Maj. J. O. Smith, 130th Infantry	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	"
Capt. J. H. Powers, 130th Infantry	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	"
Capt. J. R. Pifer, 130th Infantry	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	"
Company A	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 21, 1923	"
" B	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 21, 1923	"
" C	130th Infantry	Aug. 11, 1923	"
" D	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	"
" M	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	"
Med. Detach.	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 22, 1923	"
1 Officer, 3 men, Med. Detach., 130th Inf.	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 25, 1923	"
Hdqrs. Detach.	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 25, 1923	"
Troop E	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 25, 1923	"
" F	106th Cavalry	Aug. 11, 1923	"
" G	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 25, 1923	"
1st Lt. W. A. Crookston, 106th Cavalry	Aug. 11, 1923	Aug. 27, 1923	"
Gen. C. E. Black, The Adj. Gen.	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 16, 1924	Williamson County, Ill.
Col. A. L. Culbertson, 130th Infantry	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 16, 1924	"
Maj. W. P. Greaney, 130th Infantry	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 19, 1924	"
Maj. O. J. McMackin, 130th Infantry	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 20, 1924	"
Capt. H. A. Cunningham, 130th Infantry	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 16, 1924	"
Capt. J. R. Pifer	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 16, 1924	"
Hdqrs. Co., 3d Bn.	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 16, 1924	"
Company I	130th Infantry	Jan. 8, 1924	"
" K	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 16, 1924	"
" L	Jan. 8, 1924	Jan. 15, 1924	"
Col. A. L. Culbertson, 130th Infantry	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 25, 1924	"
Maj. W. P. Greaney	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Maj. O. J. McMackin	Feb. 8, 1924	Mar. 4, 1924	"
Maj. R. W. Davis	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 25, 1924	"
Capt. H. A. Cunningham	Feb. 8, 1924	Mar. 15, 1924	"
Hdq. Co., 3rd Battalion	130th Infantry	Feb. 8, 1924	"
Co. I	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 23, 1924	"
Co. K	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 23, 1924	"
Co. L	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. M	Feb. 8, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Lt. Col. C. W. Nunan	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Major J. H. Powers	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Capt. H. H. Hanly	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Capt. Jas. R. Pifer	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Hdq. Co.	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Service Co.	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Hdq. Co., 1st Bn.	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. A	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. B	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. C	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. D	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Major H. W. Styles	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
1st Lt. S. H. Stuart	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Hdq. Detach.	106th Cavalry	Feb. 9, 1924	"
Troop E	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Troop F	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Troop G	Feb. 9, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Maj. Gen. M. J. Foreman	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Lt. Col. W. J. Fisher	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Lt. Col. H. D. Squires	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Major L. V. Regan	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Capt. W. J. Delihant	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Capt. J. E. Wolfe	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Howitzer Co.	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Hdq. Co., 2nd Bn.	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. E	130th Inf.	Feb. 10, 1924	"
Co. F	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. G	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. H	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
132nd Infantry (complete)	Feb. 10, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Capt. L. D. Smith, 130th Inf.	Feb. 11, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
1st Lt. F. S. Mazir, 130th Infantry	Feb. 12, 1924	Feb. 15, 1924	"
Co. C, 130th Infantry	Mar. 1, 1924	"See Note"	"
Maj. J. H. Powers, 130th Infantry	Mar. 4, 1924	Mar. 18, 1924	"
Maj. R. W. Davis, 130th Infantry	Mar. 18, 1924	April 3, 1924	"
Det. Hdq. Co., 3rd Bn., 130th Infantry	Mar. 28, 1924	April 3, 1924	"
(4 enlisted men)			

4. HQ. Co., 3rd Bn  
(4 enlisted men).

INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS AND ORGANIZATIONS	Date On Duty	Date Relieved	Station
NOTE: Company C, 130th Infantry, relieved from duty, as follows:			
Captain Wm. J. Butler.....		Mar. 15, 1924	" " "
1st Lieut. H. L. Robinson.....		Mar. 15, 1924	" " "
2nd Lieut. G. C. Lanphier.....		Mar. 7, 1924	" " "
1st Sergt. Wirt Butler.....		April 3, 1924	" " "
Co. C, 130th Infantry (less 36 E. M.).....		Mar. 7, 1924	" " "
Detach. Co. C, 130th Infantry (28 E. M.).....		Mar. 15, 1924	" " "
Detach. Co. C, 130th Infantry (7 E. M.).....		Mar. 28, 1924	" " "
Major Wm. P. Greaney, 130th Infantry.....	July 22, 1924	July 23, 1924	Mound City, Ill.
Co. K, 130th Infantry.....	July 22, 1924	July 23, 1924	Williamson County, Ill.
Major Robert W. Davis, 130th Infantry.....	Aug. 30, 1924	Sept. 2, 1924	" " "
Major Omar J. McMackin, 130th Infantry.....	Aug. 30, 1924	Sept. 2, 1924	" " "
Capt. H. A. Cunningham, 130th Infantry.....	Aug. 30, 1924	Sept. 2, 1924	" " "
Hdq. Co., 3d Bn., 130th Infantry.....	Aug. 30, 1924	Sept. 2, 1924	" " "
Co. I, 130th Infantry.....	Aug. 30, 1924	"See Note"	" " "
Gen. C. E. Black, The Adj. Gen.....	Aug. 31, 1924	Sept. 2, 1924	" " "
NOTE: Co. I, 130th Infantry, less Capt. Bigelow and 17 E. M. ....		Sept. 2, 1924	" " "
Lieut. Simer and 16 Enlisted Men.....	Sept. 24, 1924	" " "	

On October 1, 1924, the following had not been relieved from active duty in Williamson County:

Captain H. M. Bigelow, 1st Lieutenant Xon Simer and 33 enlisted men of Company I, 130th Infantry.

#### VII.—CAMP GRANT:

The many perplexing problems connected with the transfer of Camp Grant from federal to State jurisdiction, the failure of the wrecking company to meet the terms of its contract, and the immense task involved in planning and constructing a camp complete in all of its details to accommodate a division are all matters which need no explanation to the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General, but this opportunity is taken to inform those less intimately connected with Camp Grant problems.

The solution of these problems demanded the closest co-operation between the Adjutant General and the Division Commander, and drew heavily upon the time, and in many cases the patience of both. It was not until May 1, 1924, that the actual work of construction could be undertaken due to the many complicated situations arising in the transfer of the camp from federal to State jurisdiction, and particularly on account of the unwillingness of the wrecking company to comply with the terms of its contract with the federal government for wrecking the camp and clearing the area.

This great task could never have been accomplished had there not been perfect teamwork and harmony existing between the Division Commander and the State authorities, and the National Guard of Illinois is deeply indebted to his excellency, Governor Len Small, the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Adjutant General and his Staff for their tireless efforts towards providing a training camp for the Illinois National Guard.

As heretofore stated, the actual construction work at Camp Grant was not taken up until May 1, 1924, and during the three months that followed prior to the field training period for 1924, Camp Grant was converted from a wilderness into a training camp sufficiently complete in all of its details to provide for the field training of the 33rd Division and attached troops (less artillery), and now constitutes the foundation for a permanent camp which, if carried through to completion, will not only be the finest military training camp in the United States, but a monument to the State of Illinois.

The original Camp Grant of War Days was hastily constructed, the buildings were of a very temporary nature, entirely impracticable as a peace time training center and the entire camp was in an utter state of decay and dilapidation at the time that the federal government contracted for its wreckage. In its reconstruction, Camp Grant has been laid out along broad lines, and so elastic in its plans as to be readily available as a war time camp. The water and sewer systems, the splendid concrete roads, certain latrines of a permanent

nature and the spacious warehouses were retained thus saving the State an immense expenditure, but otherwise the present camp bears no resemblance to Camp Grant of war days.

The objective in the first phase of the Camp Grant construction project, viz., the construction of 1924, was to provide a camp for the training of the 33rd Division and attached troops (less artillery) for that season, apportioning the bulk of the available funds for permanent construction and limiting the expenditures for temporary construction to the minimum.

Briefly, the work done was as follows:

(a) Clearing and leveling of camp and drill areas.  
(b) Repairing existing water and sewer systems and adjusting same to meet the present construction project.

(c) Repairing and adjusting certain retained buildings to meet present needs such as warehouses, latrines, hospital and certain dwelling houses.

(d) The construction of twenty permanent tile mess halls suitable to accommodate a peace strength battalion or a war strength company.

(e) The construction of a Division Headquarters building.

(f) The construction of picket lines.

(g) The construction of a 1,000" target range for machine guns and automatic rifles.

(h) The construction of a sufficient number of temporary mess halls, latrines and headquarters buildings to meet the needs of the 1924 field training period.

This first phase was entirely completed by August 1, 1924, and on August 9th when the troops arrived, the camp was in readiness to receive them.

With this substantial foundation laid at a cost of \$225,000, it is believed that the State cannot profitably or patriotically abandon the completion of a project so vital to the efficiency and morale of its National Guard.

It is the hope of all concerned that such buildings as mess halls, latrines, headquarters buildings and a hospital may be made permanent for all organizations attending the camp, and, in this connection, it is hoped that the entire National Guard of Illinois may train at Camp Grant in 1925.

In continuing the Camp Grant improvement project, it is recommended that an emergency appropriation be made available so as to complete a second phase of construction prior to August 1, 1925, as follows:

(a) Leveling and seeding all drill areas.  
(b) Construction of a permanent system of latrines throughout the camp.  
(c) Perfect the drainage of the camp area proper.  
(d) Construction of a permanent camp hospital.  
(e) Construction of eighteen permanent mess halls for enlisted men.  
(f) Construction of permanent mess halls for officers.  
(g) Construction of permanent Brigade, Regimental and Separate Battalion Headquarters and store rooms.  
(h) Construction of an additional wing to Division Headquarters.  
(i) Construction of unloading platforms and a corral at the railhead.  
(j) Providing a suitable landing field for the Air Service.  
(k) The installation and equipment for a remount station.

#### VIII.—ARMORY TRAINING:

Each year a training program has been published outlining, in a broad way, the armory activities for the year, and emphasizing particularly the objectives to be attained. Based upon this program, regimental and separate battalion commanders work out their detailed monthly schedules of instruction, one copy of which is forwarded to Division Headquarters for approval and file.

From observation, through conferences with commanding officers and by close inspection of the training schedules as submitted by organization commanders to these headquarters, there is no doubt of the earnest efforts being put forth by all commanders to promote the efficiency of their organization in training, to comply with the spirit of instructions for higher authority, and, at the same time, solve the many perplexing problems peculiar to each and every organization.

The importance of the Training Regulations is emphasized. Unfortunately, they are issued in loose-leaf form which necessitates great care on the part of commanders in segregating and indexing the various regulations in order to render them immediately available. In this connection, all schedules should give text-references based upon the Training Regulations whenever the subject of instruction is covered by such regulations.

However, it must be remembered that in the complete training of any unit which includes personal appearance, soldierly conduct, discipline and morale there is much that cannot be found in books and is incumbent upon the initiative, personality and leadership of the commander. Officers may be generally classified as leaders or drivers. In a National Guard organization in time of peace, it is imperative that a commander be a leader of men. If he were a driver, his organization would not long survive. A very mediocre officer, fortified by the various military courts and with a personnel bound hand and foot by the rigid rules of enlistment or draft as in the regular army or in time of war, may drive and succeed in holding his command, but, in the words of Wagner, that immortal writer of military psychology, organization and tactics, every organization has a soul which the driver never controls. So it is conclusive that any National Guard officer, who has succeeded in organizing a unit and maintaining its morale is worthy of that most honorary title—a leader of men.

#### IX.—FIELD TRAINING:

##### (1) *Field Training—1923.*

At that time, Camp Grant was still under federal jurisdiction, and little progress has been made in wrecking the original Camp Grant. It consisted of a wilderness of dilapidated buildings with the dilapidation and confusion augmented by gangs of wreckers at work throughout the Camp area.

In view of the conditions noted above, regimental camps to be conducted at Camp Grant were resorted to as a last possible means of affording any field training for the 33rd Division and attached troops (less artillery) during the summer of 1923. In view of these conditions and in the absence of any suitable arrangements having been made to train artillery at Camp Grant, all artillery organizations received their field training at Camp Custer, Michigan.

As previously discussed at some length under Section II of this report entitled, "Organization," the division is a team and must be trained to teamwork. A coach would not attempt to train a foot-ball team by individual instruction nor would any business institution long survive without the existence of perfect co-operation and teamwork throughout the various departments. So it is with the division. In the event of an emergency, the War Department, as provided for in the Defense Act, will call upon the State of Illinois to produce the 33rd Division as a team, a self-sustaining unit ready to pit against a similar team of the foe.

Our advent into the World War found our available forces, the regular army and the National Guard scattered throughout the United States into regimental or smaller groups with no training whatsoever pertaining to the teamwork of a division. It was nearly one year after the declaration of war before we were able to place a single division in the line. It was thought, at the close of the World War that we had learned a lesson, and Congress very wisely passed the Defense Act providing divisional organization and training; and, at the present time the War Department and the Militia Bureau are putting forth every effort to carry out the provisions of the Defense Act.

Without going further into detail, it is apparent that the field training of 1923, although resorted to as a matter of necessity and possibly satisfactory from the viewpoint of a limited number of officers, was not satisfactory as a continuing policy for the training of the 33rd Division and attached troops.

##### (2) *Field Training—1924.*

The details of training and administration in connection with the field training of the 33rd Division and attached troops for 1924 are fully set forth in G. O. No. 7, Headquarters, 33rd Division, 1924, and Field Orders No. 1, Head-

quarters, 33rd Division, Camp Grant, Illinois, August 6, 1924. The following is intended as a perspective of the field training period of 1924 touching only upon the initial problems involved, the activities at the various camps, and the results obtained:

(a) *33rd Division and Attached Troops (Less Artillery), Camp Grant, Illinois, August 9-23rd, 1924.*

The activities involved in preparing Camp Grant for the field training of a division were stated quite completely under Section VII of this report and entitled, "Camp Grant."

On August 2, 1924, one week prior to the opening of the camp, the Division Commander accompanied by his Staff and certain utility detachments from the Division Headquarters Company and the Division Signal Company, proceeded to Camp Grant and established headquarters there in order to make a thorough preliminary reconnaissance and take the necessary initial steps to insure a smooth-running camp from the first arrival of troops until its termination.

In connection with securing the necessary authority for the advance details noted above to proceed to Camp Grant one week in advance of the troops, attention is invited to the painstaking consideration of the Chief, Militia Bureau, who interested himself to the extent of personally investigating the problems arising in the preparation of Camp Grant for occupancy by a division on short notice, and who, under these adverse conditions, which he readily recognized, granted the necessary authority.

During the week, August 2nd-9th, 1924, all necessary preparations were made for the arrival of troops and animals on August 9th. The camp was laid out, a communication system established, and the necessary administrative orders were prepared and ready for issue. All training instructions and schedules had been prepared and issued several weeks previous. This week also served as an excellent opportunity for the instruction of the Division Staff, particularly pertaining to the functional duties confronting them upon the arrival of troops. This was, indeed, fortunate as the majority of the Staff had been very recently federally recognized, and an opportunity was thus afforded to decentralize staff duties, so that by the time the troops arrived each Staff officer had his duties clearly defined and functioned efficiently throughout the duration of the camp.

On Saturday, August 9th, the first day of the camp, approximately 7,500 officers and enlisted men, 450 horses, and the necessary camp equipage were received at Camp Grant. This work was all accomplished in an orderly manner and without confusion. By night fall, each organization was located in its respective camp with the exception of a few units from the southern part of the State that were delayed by washouts.

Sunday, August 10th, was devoted to perfecting the administration of all organizations, and the interior arrangements necessary upon arrival at any camp.

On Monday, August 11th, the actual work of training was taken up in accordance with schedules previously prepared and continued as per schedule until the close of the camp with the exception of two days, partially lost, due to heavy rains.

The field training of the entire division team is a very comprehensive problem. Many officers not engaged on training problems along broad lines fail to appreciate the tremendous task of providing efficient field training for the Division team with all of its ramifications.

Every Commander from the Division to the Company or similar unit is provided with a Staff of officers in accordance with Tables of Organization in order that the many duties incumbent upon a commander may be decentralized. Necessarily, this process of decentralization is much greater in the Division than in the company, but in any event these Staff teams must be trained to function not only under their respective commanders but also with higher and lower commanders in the chain of command.

Staff instruction and Staff functioning is of paramount importance to the smooth running of the Division as a whole. The Staff work of any organization

in the chain of command involves the following activities to a greater or less degree in accordance with the strength of the command, viz., personnel, military information, plans and training, transportation, communications, supply, inspections, sanitation, military law, engineering, policing, postal service and many other activities depending upon the particular situation.

The field training period affords the only opportunity for staff functioning throughout the chain of command, and, unless the Division is trained as a whole, this staff work, so essential to the lubrication of the entire Division machine is completely neglected.

The duties of the Special Troops of the Division are such as require much special technical training, and they can function properly only with the Division as a whole.

These organizations are as follows:

(a) The Headquarters Company which provides all details for Division Headquarters, such as clerks, the personnel of the Message Center, cooks, chauffeurs, mechanics, etc.

(b) The Military Police Company, which controls traffic and enforces various regulations both in and out of camp.

(c) The Motorcycle Company which provides motorcycle transportation for messengers from the various message centers.

(d) The Signal Company, which provides the necessary telephone, telegraph, radio, buzzer and visual communications from Division Headquarters.

(e) The Ordnance Company, which repairs all arms of the various combat units.

(f) The Tank Company, which co-operates with the Infantry in all field exercises.

It is only a short time since the rifle and bayonet were practically the only weapons of an infantry regiment. Now the infantry is equipped with the rifle, bayonet, automatic rifle, machine gun, 1-pounder, light mortar, pistol, hand grenade and rifle grenade. This naturally greatly augments the training activities of an infantry regiment.

The artillery, in addition to the care of animals, and upkeep of equipment, now goes into the greatest refinements in connection with precise firing data which requires skilled mathematical and technical training.

The Medical Regiment includes in its organization motorized Ambulance, Hospital and Collecting Companies, Dental and Veterinary detachments, complete laboratory arrangements, etc.

The Engineer Regiment must receive instruction in practically every class of field engineering, and has in its custody the necessary equipage to conduct such activities.

The Division Trains has two motor truck companies and two wagon companies, also a motor repair section. This requires instruction in motor mechanics, care and upkeep of trucks and wagons, care of animals and horse equipment.

The Division Air Service is another highly technical part of the Division Team, the training of which will obviously add greatly to the problem.

In addition to the comprehensive field training program necessary to train all of the arms and services of a Division as may be judged from the brief resumé noted above, there still remains some outstanding fundamental features which have not yet been touched upon, viz., soldierly appearance of officers and enlisted men, performance of guard duty, cleanliness and efficiency of kitchens and mess halls, policing of the camp area, care of animal and motor transportation.

Realizing that efficiency in these fundamentals constitute the foundation for the upbuilding of a well trained and disciplined Division, trophies were awarded as follows:

(a) To the organization maintaining the best kitchens and mess halls during the entire camp period.

(b) To the organization having the most efficient and soldierly guard during the entire camp period.

(c) To the organization maintaining the greatest efficiency in the care of animals, transportation, horse equipment and harness during the entire camp period.

(d) To the organization whose officers and enlisted men during the entire period of camp duty, present the neatest, smartest and most soldierly appearance.

(e) To the organization maintaining the best policed and most orderly area, streets, tents, picket lines and latrines during the entire camp period.

(f) To the organization scoring the greatest number of points in the Division Field Day events.

(g) To the truck driver complying with Camp Grant Regulations and showing the greatest excellence in respect to conduct, upkeep and cleanliness of truck and character of driving.

There has been keen competition among the organizations, and all that could be desired in the way of results were obtained. The trophies were presented to successful organizations at a Division Review given in honor of his excellency, Governor Len Small, on the closing day of the camp.

Throughout the duration of the camp there were many distinguished visitors from the State of Illinois, the War Department, Militia Bureau and the Sixth Corps Area. Among those visiting the camp were his excellency, Governor Len Small, General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, General Dumont, the French Military Attaché at Washington, D. C., and General George Bell, Jr., who commanded the 33rd Division throughout the World War.

Many highly complimentary letters and reports were received regarding the efficiency and general appearance of the camp, among them being the following:

"HEADQUARTERS  
GENERAL OF THE ARMIES  
WASHINGTON

Lincoln, Nebraska, August 20th, 1924.

Major General Milton J. Foreman,  
Camp Grant, Illinois.

Dear General:—

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the arrangements made for my visit to your camp on August 18th, and also for the hospitality and many courtesies shown me and my aide, during our visit.

I was especially pleased to find your camp in such fine shape and the troops looking so fit and efficient, for which please accept my congratulations.

With deep appreciation and cordial regards, in which Major Queekemeyer joins me, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN J. PERSHING."

"HILL STATE BANK  
3324 LAWRENCE AVENUE  
CHICAGO

Office of the President. August 18, 1924.

Major General Milton J. Foreman,  
Commanding the 33rd Division,  
Camp Grant, Illinois.

Dear General:—

Just a line to congratulate you upon the fine appearance of your Division in the review on August 15th. I realize that amount of work, foresight and planning necessary to attain your present standing, and I am glad that General Pershing is to have the opportunity today of com-

paring the 33rd Division of today with some of the present day successors of other war time divisions.

I am sure the present 33rd Division will maintain the same standard of comparison with the other successors of war time divisions that the old 33rd Division did with the fighting divisions of France.

Illinois has every reason to be proud of its Division today, and I am sure no other State has a better or more efficient Division.

May I ask you, General Foreman, before you break camp to do what you can to induce as many of the old 33rd Division as can possibly be present at Champaign, on September 1st, to form a Division Association to perpetuate friendships formed during the World War?

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) GEO. J. BELL, JR.,  
Major General U. S. A., Retired.

"WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITIA BUREAU  
WASHINGTON

MB-354.1 Camp Grant, Illinois. October 24, 1924.  
Subject: Field Training at Camp Grant, Illinois.  
To: The Adjutant General of Illinois.

1. In view of the understanding that certain instructional difficulties developed at Camp Grant, Illinois, during the field training period, it is felt that general observations of representatives of the Militia Bureau concerning outstanding features thereat would be of interest.

2. Under such observations, the following are noted:

- a. Instruction progressed satisfactory.\*
- b. Physical condition and set up of the personnel was considered to vary from satisfactory to very satisfactory.
- c. Fit and appearance of the uniform from very satisfactory to remarkably satisfactory.
- d. Discipline, morale and esprit, generally very satisfactory.
- e. A great deal of time was of necessity devoted to policing, in addition to regular schedule of training, which may have forced an undue amount of daily requirements for individuals.
- f. Rifle firing to be completed on home ranges. Safety of 1,000 inch range was questioned.
- g. Supply and equipment generally sufficient and in satisfactory condition. Cavalry had certain unsatisfactory equipment.
- h. Sanitary conditions, very satisfactory.
- i. Camp administration satisfactory.
- j. In few cases, men had only one blanket; delay in issuing straw for bed sacks.

3. It will be noted that conditions were of general variance from satisfactory to very satisfactory. From this it is to be concluded that the camp was a success; and results were of the character to be desired.

GEO. C. RICKARDS,  
Major General, Chief, Militia Bureau.

\* NOTE:—The War Department system of rating organizations is as follows:

1. Very satisfactory.
2. Satisfactory.
3. Unsatisfactory.
4. Very unsatisfactory.

(b) *Camp Custer, 122nd, 123rd and 124th Field Artillery Regiments,  
July 12th to August 9, 1924.*

During the field training periods of 1923 and 1924, it was necessary for the artillery to undergo training at Camp Custer, Michigan, due to the lack of adequate space for long range firing at Camp Grant.

While the range conditions were favorable at Camp Custer, and from personal observation and the most excellent reports received regarding the efficiency of training and general conduct of the artillery regiments of the 33rd Division and attached troops, there is abundant evidence of meritorious progress made by the artillery organizations during the field training period of 1924, yet, through no fault of the Regimental Commanders there was lacking that team play which could have been accomplished had these regiments trained at Camp Grant. In this connection, it is urgently recommended that the 1925 estimate for field training embody a request for sufficient funds to rent land in the vicinity of Camp Grant suitable for firing points for the field artillery.

(c) *Fort Monroe, Va.—202nd Artillery (A. A.), September 1, 1924.*

On account of the high trajectory of anti-aircraft guns, it was found impracticable for the 202nd Artillery (A. A.) to undergo field training either at Camp Grant, Illinois, or Camp Custer, Michigan, and under these conditions and through the advice of the Militia Bureau this regiment was sent to Fort Monroe, Va., the largest coast artillery post in the United States.

The Division Commander visited the 202nd Artillery (A. A.) at Fort Monroe during its field training and was highly impressed not only with the training methods employed there but particularly the general conduct and personal appearance of the officers and enlisted men of that organization. After the completion of the camp, notice was received from officer in charge of training at Fort Monroe that the rating of the 202nd Artillery (A. A.) was very satisfactory, the highest rating that could be given under the existing method of indicating the merit of an organization.

#### X.—THE 33RD DIVISION TRAINING CENTER.

The most essential requirement in a military organization is a body of non-commissioned officers who can instruct and lead. Unless the squad leader is capable of instructing and leading the platoon and company will be neither effective nor useful.

With a 100 per cent attendance at drills and the closest application, a soldier of the National Guard can train only 72 hours in the entire armory year.

How to give the non-commissioned officers of the National Guard, the officers of the future, who are now engaged in daily civilian pursuits, the requisite, intensive, and concentrated training necessary to make them leaders and instructors, has been one of the great problems in the development of the National Guard.

The 33rd Division Training Center, which is hereafter briefly outlined, is how Illinois, alone of all the States, solved this vexatious problem.

The prime requisites for making the plan a success were money and men. An exposition of the plan to the War Department secured an allotment of funds which, with an added appropriation from the State of Illinois, was substantially sufficient for pay, transportation and subsistence for about two students from each company, troop and battery in the State. This plan, when presented to the Commanding Officers of the various organizations, elicited enthusiastic co-operation, which assured the number and proper character of men.

The question of proper housing, billeting and messing was next considered. Comfort, convenience and cleanliness are essentials to successful training. You can't make a good soldier out of a dirty or an uncomfortable man. Facilities were arranged for all students from dismounted organizations at Headquarters, 33rd Division, 115 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Illinois, for students from mounted organizations at the Armory of the 124th Field Artillery, 3401 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Kitchens and mess halls were established in

both places, and the food which was of excellent quality and abundant quantity, was prepared and served by soldiers.

On Saturday, February 11th, 1924, two hundred and fifty-three student non-commissioned officers reported for duty at Division Headquarters, where they were given a scrupulous physical examination and at once assigned to quarters.

The actual work of the school began Monday, February 11th, and generally embraced the following subjects:

Drill regulations of all arms.

Nomenclature, care and use of all arms, viz.—the rifle, automatic rifle, rifle grenade, hand grenade, pistol, bayonet, machine gun, 1 pounder, light mortar, Artillery 75 m.m., Artillery 155 m.m. and Artillery (Anti-Aircraft).

Practical work relating to automechanics, radio, searchlights and range finders.

Signal communications of all arms.

Administration, including military correspondence, routine records, property and subsistence.

A practical course in subsistence of men and animals under all conditions.

Guard duty, map reading, construction of relief maps.

Transportation: Loading and unloading of trucks and wagons; care of animals, feeding, watering, stables, harnessing and picket lines; equitation.

Military courtesy, personal hygiene, first aid, and lectures on general topics of a military nature.

Medical course, including duties of medical detachment, sanitary troops, ambulance companies and field hospitals.

Engineering, including hasty entrenchments, field fortifications, road construction and demolitions.

Combined arms and services—a picture of how the Division operates as a whole.

The routine and discipline customary to post or garrison were established, which was as follows:

First Call for Reveille.....	5:40 A. M.
Reveille .....	5:50 A. M.
Assembly .....	6:00 A. M.
Calisthenics .....	6:00-6:20 A. M.
Mess Call .....	6:45 A. M.
First Call for Drill.....	7:50 A. M.
Assembly .....	8:00 A. M.
Recall from Drill.....	12:00 (noon)
Mess Call .....	12:15 P. M.
Sick Call .....	1:00 P. M.
First Call for Drill.....	1:20 P. M.
Assembly .....	1:30 P. M.
Recall from Drill.....	3:30 P. M.
Release from Quarters.....	3:30-5:45 P. M.
Mess Call .....	6:00 P. M.
Call to Quarters.....	7:30 P. M.
Taps .....	10:00 P. M.

The work of the students was under the constant observation and scrutiny of a staff of competent instructors, officers of the Army of the United States. During the thirty day school period, thirty-one students were eliminated for one cause or another. At the close of the school, each student received a diploma attesting that he had honorably finished the course. Twenty-four students on account of the unusual excellence of their work, were designated as "Honor Graduates."

The morale and enthusiasm of the class were remarkable. At no time was there need for the active exercise of disciplinary measures by the Commandant, his assistants, or the instructors. The class automatically regulated itself. It formed a permanent organization, elected officers from its numbers, and adopted a coat of arms and a class motto.

Through the class of 1924, every unit of the Illinois National Guard received two thoroughly trained and capable non-commissioned officers, not only capable of instructing and leading, but of stimulating far-reaching patriotic morale and enthusiasm, both in their organizations and in the community in which they are located.

Illinois has the honor and credit of being the first State to establish a Non-Commissioned Officers' Training Center. It is of paramount importance that this firm foundation for the upbuilding of the efficiency and esprit of the 33rd Division and attached troops be not abandoned. It is desired that sufficient federal funds augmented by State funds, if necessary, be secured to make this training activity an annual event. Furthermore, it is desired to enlarge upon the activities of the Division Training Center by incorporating a practicable course for cooks, and a course for junior officers. Based upon the experience of last year's Training Center and the utilities already provided, it is believed that these additional training activities can be embodied in the Training Center project for the armory year, 1924-1925, and the complete project carried through to completion with the equivalent of funds available last year.

#### XI.—FOUR DAY CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION:

A small amount of federal funds was available to conduct a four day camp of instruction for a limited number of officers and non-commissioned officers of the 33rd Division and attached troops during June, 1924.

The 33rd Division and attached troops (less artillery) devoted the four days at Camp Logan, Illinois, to the instruction of coaches for all infantry arms, while each of the artillery regiments conducted a school for officers and non-commissioned officers at their respective armories devoting the time to a rehearsal of the activities planned for the field training period.

While good results were accomplished at these four day schools, yet it is believed that comparatively little can be accomplished in so short a time in connection with any training project, and it is urgently recommended that any federal funds that may be credited to the State after the completion of the annual field training period, be set aside for the purpose of conducting Training Centers as outlined in Section X of this report.

#### XII.—TARGET PRACTICE:

The target practice of all arms presents a much greater problem than in past years, due to the numerous additional weapons which have recently become a part of the divisional combat equipment.

During the period covered by this report suitable rifle ranges have not been available in close proximity to certain organizations outside of the City of Chicago, but this condition has recently been corrected, and now range conditions are excellent for all organizations armed with the rifle or pistol. Many organizations have pistol ranges in their armories. Under present conditions the prescribed rifle and pistol practice can be completed without infringing upon the fifteen day period devoted to field training.

In the case of all other weapons of the division, such a procedure is impracticable, and target practice must be conducted during the camp period. Such has been the practice during the period of this report as it will necessarily be in the future, and the needs of the various weapons for target practice at Camp Grant are fully set forth under recommendations at the close of this report.

In this connection, stress is laid upon the importance of preliminary instruction in the target practice of all arms as embodied in the Training Regulations for the various arms, with the prescribed tests. If this preliminary instruction is conscientiously carried through to completion, little difficulty will be experienced in attaining proficiency in the actual firing of the weapons.

The continuance of the Regimental and State competitions is recommended not only for the spirit aroused in marksmanship, but as a means of careful and early selection of a State team to participate in the Annual National Matches. In addition to the interest in marksmanship so developed, it also serves as a means of developing instructors throughout the various organizations.

While our State team has crept up gradually during the period of this report and now stands eleventh out of approximately one hundred competing teams at the National Matches, yet it is believed that by an early selection of the team, including a coach and a team captain, followed by an intensive course of training at Camp Logan just prior to departure for the National Matches, the record of the Illinois Team will become conspicuously meritorious.

### XIII.—CO-OPERATION WITH THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS:

There are many Reserve Officers' Training units connected with the various high schools and colleges located in the city of Chicago. Many of the members of the R. O. T. C. units become affiliated with the National Guard, either during their active school days or at a later period.

In order to stimulate a spirit of competition and interest in the National Guard among the various R. O. T. C. units located in Chicago and also to establish an affiliation for mutual benefit, three handsome trophies were offered by the Commanding General of the Thirty-third Division and attached troops to be presented to the units winning, first, second and third place in the annual competitive drills.

During the 1924 season, the cups were awarded as follows:

First Place—The Senn High School.

Second Place—Company "E," Lane Technical High School.

Third Place—Company "D," Lane Technical High School.

Many members of R. O. T. C. units have recently enlisted in the National Guard which affords an exceptional opportunity for them to continue their military training along any particular line they may desire. This increased interest appears to have developed during 1924, which points to the awarding of the aforesaid trophies with no little significance.

### XIV.—OBJECTIVE AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

*Objective:* To make the 33rd Division (Illinois) the best National Guard Division in the United States.

To this end, the following recommendations are submitted:

(a) To secure the federal recognition of the following organizations which will complete the Division:

- 4 units of the 129th Infantry.
- 2 units of the 58th F. A. Brigade.
- 4 units of the 108th Engineers.
- 3 units of the 108th Medical Regiment.
- 5 units of the Division Trains.
- 1 unit composing the Division Air Service.

19 units to be completed prior to June 1, 1925.

(b) To provide necessary armories, preferably by some well defined armory construction project and in accordance with recommendations noted in Section V, entitled, "Armory Conditions."

(c) That the field training of all organizations of the Illinois National Guard, except the 202nd Artillery (A. A.), be conducted at Camp Grant, Illinois, during the last two weeks of August, 1925, and that the field training of the 202nd Artillery (A. A.) be conducted at such time and place as may be decided upon by the Militia Bureau.

(d) That the following construction and provisions be completed at Camp Grant, Ill., prior to August 1, 1925:

(1) Eighteen additional mess halls of same type as the permanent mess halls already constructed for use of organizations as follows:

- 1 for Headquarters and Ammunition Train, 58th Artillery Brigade.
- 3 for 122nd Field Artillery.
- 3 for 124th Field Artillery.
- 1 for 123rd Field Artillery.
- 1 for 106th Cavalry.
- 2 for Division Special Troops.
- 2 for 108th Medical Regiment.
- 2 for 108th Engineers.
- 1 for Division Trains.
- 1 for Division Air Service.
- 1 of same type without kitchen for conference hall.

(2) One camp hospital building.

(3) That permanent mess halls and Headquarters buildings be provided for all brigades, regiments and separate battalions.

(4) That permanent latrines be constructed for each company or similar unit.

(5) That picket lines be established in closer proximity to organizations.

(6) That a platform of dimensions and strength sufficient to unload horses from three box cars at one time be constructed; also that a corral capable of holding 500 animals be constructed in close proximity to the unloading platforms.

(7) That all drill areas be plowed, harrowed, seeded and rolled.

(8) That proper drainage of certain sections of the camp area proper be provided.

(9) That the 1,000 inch range for machine guns and automatic rifles be improved to avoid risk of ricochet shots by lowering the targets and elevating the firing points.

(10) That a certain tract or tracts of land be rented to serve as firing points for the field artillery, and that the United States Property and Disbursing Officer submit an estimate for the necessary funds in his annual estimate for the field training period.

(11) That a suitable range be provided for range practice of all Howitzer Companies.

(12) That a suitable landing field be provided for airplanes at Camp Grant.

(13) That a remount farm be established at Camp Grant.

(e) That all available federal funds be centralized on Training Center activities as outlined under Section X, entitled, "Division Training Center," rather than on four day camps of instruction.

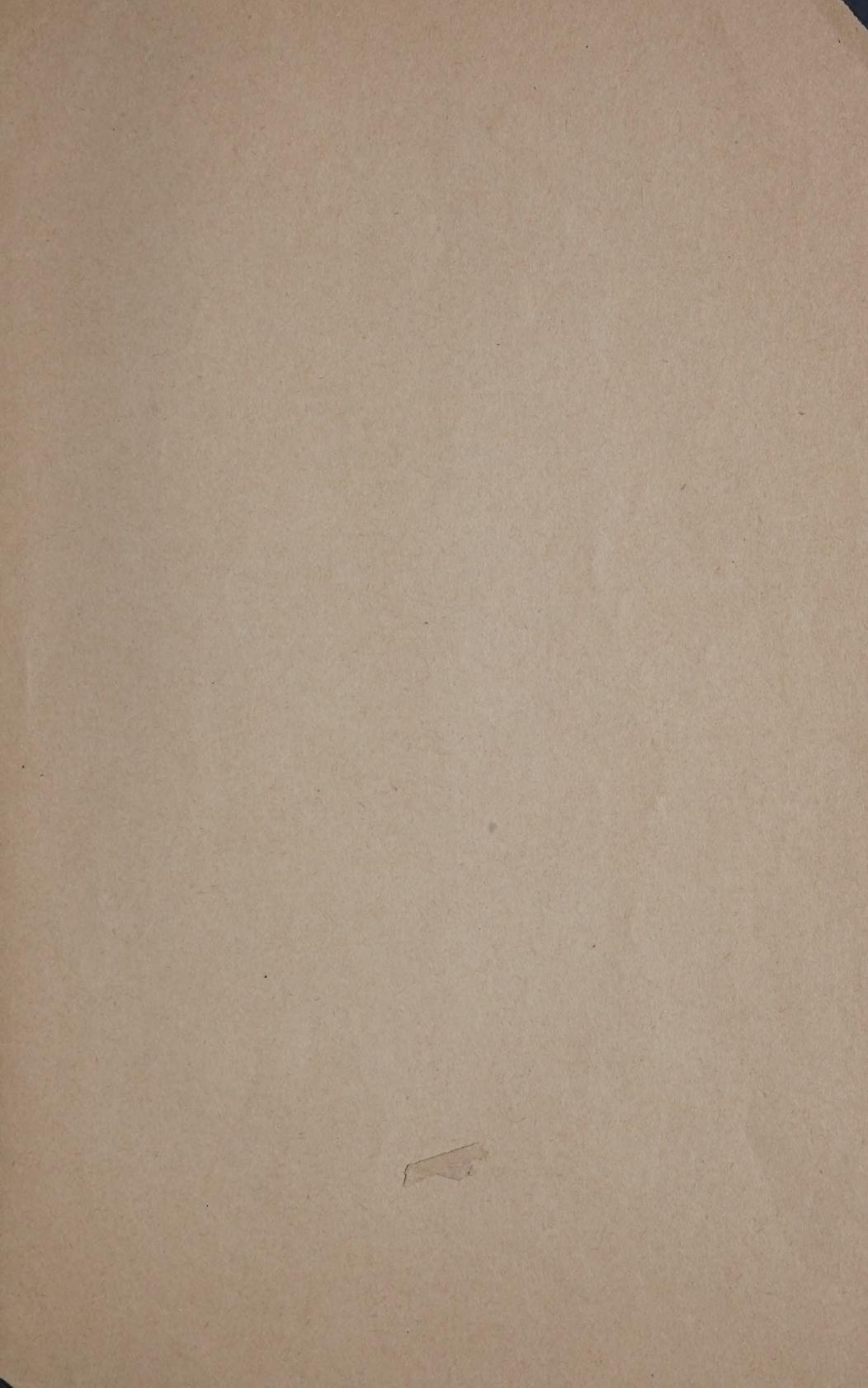
(f) That a sufficient amount of funds be made available to make necessary alterations in uniforms so that all enlisted men will present a smart appearance and take pride in the wearing of the **uniform of the United States Army**.

(g) That two kitchen ranges be placed in all permanent mess halls, one range being inadequate to meet the needs of a battalion mess.

Throughout this report, in opportune paragraphs, has been given an expression of appreciation of the hearty co-operation and active support of his Excellency, Governor Len Small, the Adjutant General of Illinois and his Staff, the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of Illinois and the Chicago National Guard Commission. In closing, it is urged that you, who have thus far rendered such meritorious support, keep your shoulders to the wheel and with our united efforts, the objective will be gained, and the 33rd Illinois Division will be second to none in war or in peace.

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